THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 856. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
5js 1367 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.
I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.
JAMES E. BUSH.
2ode 968 Newchwang S.pt. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
jt27–67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.
Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £10,000 on any one single first class risk.
F. R. GAMWELL.
3mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 4th, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.
Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PUSTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TAIT, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY, *5th January* 1867, will be published the first number of the
SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,
to be continued weekly.—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum; *payable in advance.*

THE GAZETTE will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the Events of the Week, &c.
Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion, and must be sent to the Office not later than 10 A.M. on the day of publication.
Communications for the Editor to be addressed care of *Shanghai Recorder* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that Office.
31js 1305 Shanghai, 15th Dec., 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third, and final dividend of 1-4th of 1 per cent will be paid at Canton on and after the 21st December 1866, on all claims proved against the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. NYE BROTHERS & Co.
By order of the United States Consul,
RUSSELL & Co.,
for Assignees of the Estate.
29dec. 1629 Canton, October 20th, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOWKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his office situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing *from the said Official Liquidator*, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.
As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.
Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.
tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO *Every variety of* DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most relishable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of MR. CHRI-TT'S Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, *London*, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.
20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALI- [AS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.
The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.
All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLAMMOAR & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de 726 30th June, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
26jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best *Cordials* and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

TO be disposed of, the entire Stock in Trade, of a superior furnished Dispensary, comprising a large assortment of first rate Medicines, Chemicals, Furnitures, &c. For further particulars, apply to—
DR. E. MASSAIS.
or JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund—Shanghai

A vendre pour cause de liquidation.

UNE Pharmacie avec un grand Stock de Médicaments et produits Chimiques de toutes espèces, un beau mobilier et un materiel très complet.
Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mons. le Docteur E. MASSAIS, ou à
JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund.
tf 1704 Shanghai le 15 Decembre 18 6.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEY-LESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 15 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Shanghai, 13th Nov., 1866.

THE Pilot Regulations for the Port of Shanghai agreed on by the several Consuls and the Chinese authorities, and published by the Commissioner of Customs on the 8th instant, will be considered binding on Swedish and Norwegian subjects at this Port, pending instructions from the Government.

Applications for Licenses may be made to the Harbour Master on and after the 15th instant, and the Regulations will come into effect on January 1st 1867.

F. B. FORBES,
Consul General.

31de 1447

TRINITY CHURCH.

A SERMON will be preached and a collection made at the above Church on Christmas Day, in aid of the Funds of the Shanghai General Hospital.

CHARLES HENRY BUTCHER,
Chaplain.

25de Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the above establishment are requested to forward them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the concern are required to make prompt payment to

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidator.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE ET LIQUIDATION.

TOUTES personnes ayant des reclamations a faire contre le surdit établi-sement et toutes celles devant au même, sont invitées à s'adresser au soussigné sans retard.

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidateur.

1f 1709 Shanghai le 22 Decembre 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Gilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co" is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUPPMAN, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held Every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hongkew.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (*tel.*).	Nov. 29	Hankow,.....	Dec. 16
Hongkong,.....	Dec. 14	Nagasaki,.....	„ 13
Tientsin,.....	Dec. 8	Yokohama,.....	„ 10

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Sept. 28	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 23	Oct. 15th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Dec. 21st, 1866.

Dec.—	*Malwa.* *New.*	*Malwa.* *Tls.*	*Patna.* *New.*	*Patna.* *Tls.*	*Benares.* *Tls.*
15,—					
17,—	610 nom	.....	402 a 405	405	....
18,—	640 demanded	.....	470	465	....
19,—	640 do.	.....	485 demanded	475	....
20,—	605 a 610	.....	470 a 472	470	....
21,—					

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Dec. 15	L.W. 12 42	14.10	N.N.E.	5	c	30.40	47
„ 15	H.W. 5.52	20.04	N.	6	s	30.41	45
„ 16	L.W. 6.32	18.68	N.	6	c	30.48	42
„ 16	L.W. 1.58	18.10	N.N.W.	6	o	30.48	44
„ 17	H.W. 7.58	18.11	N.	6	c	30.55	43
„ 17	L.W. 3.22	14.09	N.	7	c	30.50	45
„ 18	H.W. 9.22	18.11	N.N.W.	4	c	30.52	44
„ 18	L.W. 4.58	12.08	N.	2	b	30.45	43
„ 19	H.W. 10.38	10.09	W.N.W.	3	b	30.39	47
„ 19	L.W. 5.54	12.06	N.	2	b	30.29	45
„ 20	L.W. 7.08	11.06	W.S.W.	2	b	30.25	50
„ 20	H.W. 11.28	20.02	W.N.W.	3	b	30.25	52
„ 21	L.W. 8.03	11.05	N.N.W.	2	b	30.30	38
„ 21	H.W. 12.17	21.09	N.	1	b	30.28	49

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTH.

December 10th. On board the ship "Canvass Back," the wife of Captain JOHNS of a daughter

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dec 22nd, "Express," (Hr. str.), Whiteaw, from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 22nd, "Coren," (Br. bq.), for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Steamer "Fusi-Yama," from Foochow—Mr. Downie. Per Str. "China," from Nagasaki—2 Europeans. Per P. & O. Steam-Ship "Singapore" from Hongkong,—Miss Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Flowers, Mrs. Carvalho, Revd. D. Perkis, Messrs. Morriss Gerard, Hart, Watson, Mellar, Wheelock, Levason, Surgeon Wilcox, Keddie, E. B. Watson, Burinsiter, Cruickshank, Julin, Robertson, Hart, Michael, and J. North. Per steamer "Ganges," from Yokohama,—Mr. and Mrs. Hewson, Messrs. Davidson, Kingdon, Lamond, Robison, Marcus, Professor Bushell, and 2 Japanese.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges* with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

NOTICE.—A gun will be fired on board the Senior Officer's Ship on Mondays and Fridays at Noon, (mean time) precisely. A red and white triangular flag will be hoisted five minutes before the gun is fired. Long. 8h. 5m. 5.5.7s.

THE London Mail of the 10th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 25th Dec., and here on the 31st.—It arrived last year on the 28th Dec., per *Ganges*.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1866.

WE are so little accustomed to hear of any effort by Chinese officials to improve the condition of the people they govern, that the enlightened energy of the Fohkien Treasurer commands especial attention. Too commonly, office is only looked on as a means to squeezing during its temporary occupation, and the condition of the people is disregarded except in this view. A Governor or a Taotai vacates his post with an enormous fortune, leaving behind him in broken bridges and half choked creeks, glaring proofs of neglect and misappropriation; but a paternal government rewards him with a higher rank and enlarged opportunity of extortion. The proclamation inviting the Fohkienese to devote their energy to the cultivation of the mulberry and the manufacture of silk, must strike the Peking Government as so singular, that its author will probably be regarded with suspicion as a reformer, or with jealousy as aiming at the acquisition of undue influence. Foreigners, however, will wish him success in his effort, from selfish as well from more praiseworthy motives. While applauding the attempt to improve the condition, of his countrymen they will hail any prospective increase in the yield of silk as implying extended trade. The experiment recommended is not a new one, as we find Hing-wha in the Fohkien province mentioned by the jesuit Missionaries some two hundred years ago, as a silk producing district; and the proclamation alludes to the successful rearing of silkworms by a former prefect, in his yamen at Foochow. Success, therefore, only depends on the readiness with which the people avail of the opportunity offered them. One cannot help remarking the familiar nature of the arrangements made, for the distribution of the necessary appliances among the people. Except for the names of men and places, the proclamation might have issued from the Acclimatisation Society of Australia, or have been an offer of Orleans cotton seed to propietors of land in the Soonderbunds. The idea of a committee collating information, issuing a treatise, distributing seeds, and generally promoting a new industry, is as foreign to our established idea of Chinese procedure, as is the spectacle of a Mandarin disinterestedly endeavouring to promote the welfare of the people. Both these anomalies however are now present in Fohkien.

"A committee has been established at the Wen-ch'ang palace in East Street and certain honorable gentlemen selected to conduct the management of affairs; a vast amount of information bearing on the points has been collated and a treatise compiled on the subject, copies of which have been sent to the committee for distribution. Silk winding machines and other appliances connected with the rearing of the insects &c., have been got ready and are now placed at the disposal of the public. Persons of all classes within and without the city desirous of growing cotton, planting mulberries, or rearing silkworms can obtain from the committee the seeds, insects, &c. as they may require, with the necessary appliances for rearing."

The people have only to hand in a memorandum of their requirements, all they want will be supplied free of cost; and Chow appeals in conclusion to the gentry of the province to spread abroad a knowledge of, and recommend people to adopt these occupations, by all means in ther power. We heartily wish him success in his enterprise and trust that Foochow may, in a few years, be added to the list of silk-exporting ports.

As the axiom is universally accepted that perfection is not to be met with in this world, it would of course be unreasonable to expect an unobjectionable order in Council. But there are degrees in imperfection; and modes of screening the objectionable feature from notice. A schoolboy will swallow an extremely nauseous pill judiciously disguised in jam, though he could never be prevailed on to take it undisguised. A tax of any kind is very like a pill, and requires to be introduced in careful language which shall disguise as much as possible the objectionable necessity for payment, while expatiating on the advantages to ensue from its expenditure. In preparing however, the Order in Council which established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, the Foreign Office has adopted exactly the opposite principle. It has carefully introduced the objectionable feature, but scorned to disguise in the slightest degree its native hideousness. Registration is not in itself particularly disagreeable, and a fee of $5 is not very excessive. Had the Order in Council pointed out the advantage of registration, and explained that if the community wanted the luxury of a Court it was only fair they should contribute towards its expense—the community would probably have registered itself and paid its $5 without any unusual amount of grumbling. That foreigners should be compelled to register themselves in the books of their Consulate is most desirable for many reasons, especially in a place where so many nationalities are represented as in Shanghai. Doubts as to nationality in cases of crime would be obviated, and delinquents debarred the privilege of electing at the last moment by what court they will be tried. The American and English Consuls would be relieved from the responsibility of accepting or rejecting a claim for protection under inconvenient circumstances, and the Municipal Council from the annoyance of prosecuting recusants before wrong tribunals. But as, frequently, a task not in itself disagreeable becomes hateful from the manner in which it is imposed; so the requisition to British subjects to register has been conveyed in terms which excite every one to resistance. No one except a rowdy, to whom a prominent declaration of his existence and nationality is disagreeable, objects to being registered, and few would object to walking down to the Consulate some day during the month of January, for the purpose. But a threat of outlawry in anticipation of refusal, at once excites rebellion. An Englishman rather prides himself on his nationality and, with all his respect for constituted authority, inclines to question whether its privileges can be withheld because he has not paid $ 5. The right of the Secretary of State to impose the fee in question is not impugned; but that it should be in the power of any authority, however high, to impose all the penalties of outlawry where no crime has been committed, does seem repugnant to our preconceived ideas of the rights of the subject. That the threat would ever be carried out to the extent indicated,—of leaving a non-registered individual to the tender mercy of the mandarins in case he got into trouble,—we do not believe. We doubt much, for example, whether the two Indians into whose fate the Consulate authorities have been carefully enquiring for some weeks past, had registered their names as British subjects. A "reductio ad absurdum" is sometimes the most forcible mode of exposing a fallacy, however ridiculous the supposition involved. It is sufficient, then, to imagine the head of one of our principal houses arrested on some misunderstanding in the course of a shooting excursion, and abandoned to execution, to appreciate the extreme improbability that any British subject whose nationality is undoubted, would ever be ignored by his Consul, in case of emergency. All England would raise a cry of indignation at the neglect. The very improbability, then, of the threat being carried out, renders its promulgation more injudicious. The fine for non-registration might have been doubled or trebled if necessary. No one, as we said before, objects to registering his name, though he may look on a yearly tax of $5 as an objectionable squeeze. But every one objects to be told that he forfeits all his privileges of nationality, if he doesn't comply with the requisition.

Summary of the Week.

Great annoyance has been expressed at the fixing of Christmas day for the closing of the mail, which might just as well have left twenty four hours earlier and allowed the most notable holiday of the year to be kept as such. The usual Paper-hunt took place on Saturday, the meet being at Markham's farm. A jump over the ditch at the side of the road commenced the run, which then lay through the village at the back of the farm, into the open country. A number of little ditches in quick succession, followed by a water jump, caused considerable tailing and led to half a dozen dismounts and spills, almost immediately on starting. But in one way or another, all at last got fairly off and away towards Jessfield, in a string stretching over pretty nearly a mile of country. From Jessfield, the paper led by a semicircular and rather erratic course, over some capital jumps, to the banks of the creek opposite the Hermitage, across which the ponies had to jump at the bend near the village. A few more jumps on the opposite side of the road brought *Matadore* first to the winning fox. *Kalmuck* or *Bogtrotter*, we believe, might have won, but came straight down the road after crossing the creek, and were disqualified. There were no bones broken, either by ponies or riders, though one celebrated jockey made several efforts to import this species of excitement into the race. He was carried to the front, notwithstanding his efforts to prevent it; and on going at one of the jumps at a furious pace, was seen hurled in the air like a ball, and on reaching the earth went through a series of acrobatic feats, quite peculiar to himself and the Shanghai Paper Hunt. In one deep and slimy ditch, we regret to say, a very distinguished member got stuck so fast, that up to late on Saturday night no tidings of his arrival had reached the settlement. We are glad, however, to learn that he has since turned up.

The transfer of the Bubbling Well Road to the Municipal Council has been completed; the latter having undertaken to pay all debts due up to the present time.

A meeting of the promoters of a Seaman's Church has been held, at which it was announced that upwards of Tls 3,000 had been collected. The hope at first entertained, of raising the required funds among the shipping seems to have been abandoned, as some Tls. 1,500 of this have been collected among the community. At a meeting of the Society for the relief of destitute foreigners, held Friday, it was unanimously resolved by the three or four members who attended, to wind it up. The finances were found to be in not the most satisfactory condition, a large sum being due to the hospital for sick men who had been sent there.

A fire broke out in the foreign settlement at NINGPO on the 15th instant, which destroyed a number of Chinese houses. Several foreign hongs were in imminent danger, but were saved principally though the aid of the men of the Anglo-Chinese contingent.

It is reported by the natives that the Government intend withdrawing their opposition to the settlement of foreigners on the north bank of the Yangtze, opposite CHINKIANG. We merely give the rumour for what it is worth.

We learn from NANKING that Tsêu-kwo-fan, after resisting as long as possible the order to proceed to Peking, has at length yielded to pressure, and is about to leave for the capital where, we presume, he will take up his substantive appointment of President of the Board of War. In that case, Li-hung-chang's acting appointment as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs will be made permanent, and he will succeed Tsêu-kwo-fan as Generali-simo.

HANKOW and KIUKIANG have been intent on racing and appear to have had successful meetings. A review of a report on the Medical Mission Hospital at the former port, will be found elsewhere.

YOKOHAMA papers mention the occurrence of several more fires, in the native city and neighbourhood. The Insurance offices have determined to raise their rate of premium 50 per cent. A great part of the Tycoon's troops have returned to Yeddo.

A Rifle Association, which has succeeded the defunct Volunteer corps, has held a first meeting at HONGKONG, an account of which we extract from the *Evening Mail*. Sir Richard Macdonell was present and inaugurated the proceedings by making a bull's eye. Some correspondence has passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the foreign Consuls at Canton, relative to the proposed establishment of a line of telegraph between that port and Hongkong. The French Consul appears to have shown great interest in the scheme, and to have impressed its advantages very strongly on the Governor, who promised to advocate it at Peking. His Excellency has also been induced by Mr. Mayers to declare the Hongkong dollar a valid tender in payment of Chinese government dues; and is said to contemplate lighting the river between Hongkong and Canton.

HOSPITALS.

WHATEVER doubts may be entertained as to the success of missionary efforts to spread Christianity among a race so careless of religion as the Chinese, no one abandons hope of eventually inducing a higher appreciation of western science and western civilisation. Admittedly, one of the most powerful means of recommending these is afforded by medicine; and the collaboration in the same individual of the teacher and the physician is the most successful method. The Medical Mission Hospital is now a recognized institution at most of the principal mission stations, and the reports of successful working which from time to time are published, are always hailed with gratification. The earliest practitioners of the healing art were the priests, and their efforts were mainly directed against the class of disease which is in China the most common. Judging from the leprosy and other cutaneous disorders with which the human race appears to have been afflicted in the earliest days, cleanliness is a virtue belonging only to an advanced stage of civilisation. At any rate the promotion of this healthy virtue was one of the most usual modes of treatment resorted to by the early priest-physicians, and, probably, the most successful. In resuming the double character in China, missionaries can hardly do better than copy the advice given by Elisha to the Syrian General,—to wash and be clean. This fact appears to have forced itself on the notice of the promoters of the Medical Mission Hospital at Hankow, the annual report of which we have just received. Among various means by which it is hoped to extend the sphere of usefulness of this institution, the publication of a small work in Chinese on hygienics, inculcating the importance of fresh air and wholesome food and water, is contemplated. As Dr. Porter Smith justly says, these preventive means and measures are "more immediately important than any system of administering drugs or relieving diseases," which are for the most part direct punishments for infraction of natural laws. Pending, however, the operation of these preventive measures, relief has been given to 8,041 patients of various classes, during the twelve months spoken of. And when it is added that nearly all of these were required to make a small payment, no stronger proof is needed of the high appreciation in which the hospital is held. The

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...ization of a fee dates only from October last year, and was found necessary in consequence of the imposture to which the officers were liable. Whilst, therefore, "women and children and all cases of accident or for operation" are all admitted free of charge, male patients are required to purchase a ticket at the price of fifty large *cash*. The result has been a decrease of one half in the number of cases attended, from the previous year; but the Committee appear fully convinced that their action ... wise, notwithstanding. It certainly has, Dr. Smith says, "amazingly ...ped the ardour of noisy applicants, who are loud and long in their statements of unreal disease," and it excludes "the professional beggar, to whom it would be the greatest misfortune to obtain a radical cure of his malady, but who hopes to move you to a pecuniary sympathy with his condition. But, by ...s removing a mass of cases which are trials of strength, tests of temper and the leaven of disorder," way has been made for a more proper attention to graver maladies. Among other classes whom the regulation has excluded, an enormous number of "braves" have very advantageously withdrawn, while it is gratifying to learn that by genuine patients much gratitude has been shown. "Sums of one, three, five, and ten dollars have been unsolicitedly and most unexpectedly presented to purchase drugs. And besides these more pretentious gifts, still more pleasing offerings of coloured eggs, duck's eggs, fruit, fowls, artificial flowers, face-powder, vermicelli, ... and sweatmeats have had to be painfully declined, lest the servants should be tempted to make a market of the patients' gratitude or ignorance." The analysis of the cases treated is interesting to few except professional men—to many repulsive. We refrain therefore from further allusion to the details given, than to note the interesting fact of a tumour having been removed from the "neck and right shoulder of a girl aged ten years, the presence of which prevented her betrothal, in spite of her otherwise pretty appearance." She very nearly died under the influence of chloroform during the operation, but was eventually recovered by a plentiful sluicing with cold water which, no doubt, still further improved her appearance. The great object of proselytism—the end to which the hospital is a means, is carefully kept in view; but the Committee do not speak hopefully of the result of the instruction given. They cannot record as yet "any positive and direct results" from their efforts, but are "not without encouragement to believe that permanent good to both soul and body has accrued to some." Advantage, for instance, was taken of the muezzin of the principal Mahomedan mosque being under treatment for loss of voice, to induce him to place a copy of the New Testament "for public perusal in the temple." But we should almost fear, as positive and direct results appear to have been attained by oral persuasion, whether much can be hoped from this mute appeal. In conclusion, we congratulate Dr. Porter Smith on the success of his hospital, and on the compilation of a very interesting pamphlet. Notwithstanding the interest felt in the success of Mission Hopitals, the reports given to the public are seldom interesting except to professional men. The "Second Annual Report of the Hankow Medical Mission Hospital," is an exception to the rule, and will be read with equal pleasure by layman and physician.

DOGS.

A book has lately been published in England, entitled "Researches into the history of the British dog, from ancient laws, charters, and historical records,"—in which so long a list of virtues and good qualities are attributed to the animal that, according to the *Westminster Review*, men can find comfort only in the reflection that the whole of these virtues were probably never concentrated in a single dog, while some of them at least are probably possessed by most men." If Mr. Jesse's views had been more cosmopolitan, and had led him to review the canine race generally, instead of the British dog in particular, it might have been interesting to learn his [illegible] on the Chinese branch of the [illegible]. How interesting an addition to instances of intelligence which he chronicles, would have been the keen discrimination of the "fuckie dog" between foreigners and his own countrymen; and how useful a link would his habits have enabled him to forge, in the chain of evidence deducing a "King Charles" from a wolf. What higher proof of intelligence could [illegible] wish, than the clear perception of nationality shown by foreign and native dogs [illegible], in this country. The antagonism of race is felt as strongly by them as their masters. The native dog protests as emphatically against the presence of foreigners on Chinese soil as the human native; and the foreign dog shares to the full, the contempt of his master for the Mongol idiosyncracies of mind and body. Every dog in a village loudly expresses dislike and fear on the approach of foreign intruders, sharing however his masters' dread of foreign resentment. And, calmly as the foreign biped pursues his walk in careless contempt of both human and canine jealously, so, placidly the foreign quadruped follows his master, in supreme indifference to his cousins. *It is* to be regretted that some masters, instead of encouraging this wise conduct, excite their dogs to violent reprisal. It is annoying to be barked at, but the native animal is simply doing what he conceives to be his duty, in protesting against the intrusion; and the rough little mass of pluck, which walks unconcernedly through a pack numerous enough to eat him, shows a much higher sense of dignity than the biped who excites him to measures of active hostility. Still more to be deprecated is the practice of hounding on a whole pack of foreign dogs, in pursuit of one unhappy "fuckie." If the masters of the former would only imagine their own feeling, in case the positions were reversed, and they saw their favourite in imminent danger of being torn by a pack of native dogs; they would perhaps refrain from outraging the feelings of Chinese villagers, who are just as fond of their dogs as we are of ours. The China dog is as much a member of his master's family as an Irishman's pig, and plays with the children and guards the premises with the fidelity of a Newfoundland. It is not the strangeness of foreign dress that prompts the outcry, for Wingrove Cooke tells us that the first dog he saw in Kia-shing "resented the imposture" of his Chinese costume. The intelligent animals identify themselves entirely with the exclusive creed of their masters with, probably, an equally clear perception of its wisdom. Like Chinamen, they imbibe it with their mother's milk, believe in it because it has been thus early implanted in them, and give utterance to it from the moment they can toddle across the room, place two little paws on the door-sill, and omit a tiny bark at the passing stranger. A Mahomedan is a Mahomedan, because he has been brought up to regard Mahomedanism as the correct form of religion; but a Mahomedan child imported at three months old into a Hindoo family, would grow up a firm believer in the incarnations of Vishnu. Precisely similar is the unreasoning antipathy shown by Chinese dogs to foreigners; they instinctively imbibe the prejudices of their masters. Reverse the process of education, and the result is reversed also. A "fuckie" pup, brought up by foreign hands, manifests just as high an appreciation of foreigners and objection to natives, as a dog of foreign descent. One dog instanced by Mr. Jesse would be invaluable in Shanghai. His master fell from his pony and was being dragged, "when the dear old dog caught the pony by the bridle and held it quite still, until he found his master could release his foot from the stirrup."

The following letter regarding the eccentricities of a certain class of foreign sportsmen has been handed to us for publication.

WANG—Magistrate of Shanghai-hsien to Mr. Consul WINCHESTER.

20th Dec., 1866.

The Magistrate regrets to have to address H. M.'s Consul on the subject of a complaint made through the Tipaos of the 1st and 2nd divisions. From this it appears that foreigners are in the habit of proceeding *to the country on the Hong-que side* for sporting purposes and frequently shoot at the house dogs, killing them and endangering the villagers' lives.

The pursuit of game by foreigners is no doubt done for the sake of amusement, but they should remember that the neighbourhood of Shanghai is by no means an uninhabited region, and that the careless pursuit of sport, or wanton shooting of dogs to the danger of the country people's lives may result in grave consequences to the perpetrators.

The Magistrate would be much obliged if H. M.'s Consul would issue an injunction against such proceedings in future,—and inform him in reply if he will kindly consent to do so.

Translated by
W. G. STRONACH.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

December 17th.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY.

OVERWEG & Co. *v.* FRANCIS.
FRANCIS *v.* OVERWEG & Co.

The Chief Judge decided to try these two actions together.

Mr. RENNIE appeared for Francis, Mr. Myburgh for Overweg & Co.

Francis claims in fact Tls. 900 in respect of arrears of interest due on an expenditure of Tls. 6000 made by Francis in pursuance of an agreement of the 9th March 1866. There are Tls. 300 with which Overweg and Co., credited Francis, so that irrespective of an item of Tls. 300 due for arrears of rent on an account of rent stated between them, Francis only claims Tls. 600. Overweg and Co., dispute this sum being due because they say Francis has recovered it from the Chinese contractor on a breach of his contract, which breach as against Overweg and Co., is a breach committed by Francis and therefore they claim to retain Tls. 600 as a measure of damage. And besides this they claim damages for general imperfect performance of the contract by the Chinese contractor. In answer to which Francis says, I paid all the instalments of the Tls. 6000 I was to expend on the premises, on your certificates that the work had been performed and therefore it is your fault if the work has not been properly performed. Overweg and Co. say we always told you when we sent the certificates that although the work had been done it had been badly done. Francis further says that there was an understanding or agreement that quoad the contract, all that Francis was to do, was to pay the Tls. 6000 and that Overweg and Co. would look after, and see that the Chinaman did what was necessary under the contract. Overweg and Co. say that Francis was the person with whom they agreed, that the faults and breaches of the contractor were the faults and breaches of Francis, that they wanted an European superintendent, and that Francis would not have one, hence the bad workmanship and the damages.

CHUN-SUN-LEE, a builder—I made a contract with Francis. There is the contract and the specification. I have done all the work specified and a good deal more besides. Mr. Overweg lived in the house and saw the work. It took a long time. This extra work interfered with the other. I was never paid the Tls. 638 for the work. Mr. Overweg told me to go to Francis. I did not get the money from Mr. Overweg on Francis' order. I received Tls. 536, from Francis. Francis sued me in the Mixed Court and that Court decided I should pay him Tls. 600.

Mr. MYBURGH.—In March 1866, Mr. Kingsmill said I must do some work properly in Mr. Overweg's house and offices. I finished it in three weeks. I got no money for the work. Two and a half months ago the question in the Mixed Court was settled. Since then I have done some more work.

T. W. KINGSMILL.—In the beginning of March I was called in by Mr. Overweg to look at the house. I reported as to the general state of the house, but I had never seen the contract under which the repairs &c., in it were done. In September, all the important portions of the work were completed. I cannot exactly say what was a proper sum to pay.

To Mr. MYBURGH. I found the house in too bad a *condition to expect a tenant to take it*, (Mr. Kingsmill gave details of the disrepair.) These defects were owing to bad workmanship at the outset. The greater portion of the work was entirely renewed by my order. It took a considerable time to do this. The presence of the workmen was a serious annoyance to the people there. (Mr. Kingsmill here read his report which bore out the evidence he had just been giving.) As the tea season was coming on Messrs. Overweg wished the repairs to stand over and so the greatest part of them did.

To THE COURT.—The work was done as Chinese usually do it when not supervised.

To Mr. RENNIE.—Tenants living in the house would impede the progress of the work. It is advisable that Chinese should be supervised. I do not think one unconnected with the trade could do so properly. The repairs I have just described were done by Chun. He was bound to finish the work properly.

G. R. CORNER.—I remember Chun-sun-lee coming to complete certain repairs. They were to be finished on the 31st May. For some months the house was uninhabitable in consequence of the state it was in. After 31st May we interfered with the contractor in consequence of the noise he made. When the work was first commenced, I suggested that an European be employed to look after the repairs. From October 1865 to March 1866, the chimneys smoked so much that we could not light fires in the grates. (The Chief Judge here remarked that he was not certain whether he could give damages merely for inconvenience sustained, and quoted from a recent case in support of this view. Where the inconvenience had been put up with he was of opinion that damages could not be recovered. Other rooms should have been hired in lieu of *those declared to be* uninhabitable.) The rooms were not tenantable with any degree of comfort. I wrote on 5th March making a claim for Tls. 1,200 against Francis. (The Chief Judge here read a letter speaking of the discomfort endured, from Overweg to Francis, which had clearly been written, he considered, after the judgment in Oxford and Co.) *During the repairs we were* debarred the use of portions of the house. Even now the house is not in a fit state. The chimneys, though very lately altered, in two of the rooms, are in a bad state. The smoke comes right through the walls. (The Chief Judge read from the specification which said a chimney and three grates were to be repaired. A chimney, the Chief Judge contended, could hardly be taken to mean three chimneys). It is a fact we cannot use some portion of the godown, in consequence of the state of the roof.

To Mr. RENNIE.—Mr. Francis negotiated the contract with Chun. We wished a Russian to have the contract. The estimate amounted to over Tls. 6,000. It was afterwards brought down to Tls. 6,000. Tls 6,361 were paid by means of certificates. Before the suit in the Mixed Court there was a good deal of correspondence between Overweg and Francis. (Some of it was here read). I gave evidence in the Mixed Court. I have the Tls. 600 placed to the credit of Francis. The China Fire Insurance requested Mr. Kidner to make a survey. Whenever Mr. Francis came down from Hankow we took the opportunity of complaining to him. It was no use writing to him at Hankow. We made no complaint before the 31st May, because it was not to be finished until then. I gave no directions to Chun. The work was rough, still at first it looked pretty well. Soon afterwards though it began to crack. [A letter was now read in which Overweg complained of the way in which the repairs had been done and suggested that Mr. Kingsmill be appointed to survey. Some other letters were put in that chiefly illustrated the difference between Overweg's official communications and his private ones.]

To THE CHIEF JUDGE.—I first complained in September 1865. The work was rough, but the actual faults were not apparent until some time after. I knew the Chinaman was to keep the premises in order. I applied to him. He did nothing. I therefore applied by letter to Francis. Between September 1865 and March 1866 Francis was in Shanghai and saw how the work had been done, and was spoken to about it.

Mr. MYBURGH.—Where Francis is the plaintiff there was a contract to complete certain repairs by the 31st May 1865, which was not done; and I would suggest that prior to a right of recovery being allowed him, he shew that Tls. 6000 have been expended on the repairs. As to the cross action, looking at the fact that Francis allowed a certain deduction for the inconvenience sustained by Overweg, I would say that an extension of this principle justifies our claim here. Though Overweg was ready enough to help Francis in his claim against the Chinaman, he never waived any claim against Francis.

Mr. RENNIE maintained that the part performance barred the condition being one precedent, and with reference to the second action contended that all Francis had to do was to pay Chun; the seeing that the work was done properly was the business of Overweg.

THE CHIEF JUDGE remarked that the case should never have been brought in Court. Such a case should have been settled between the parties themselves. He reserved his judgment.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

December 17th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re Rowley Miller.

Mr. Morel of The Comptoir d'Escompte proved against the bankrupt's estate for a debt of Tls. 91,826.55.

The proof of a debt claimed against the bankrupt's estate by the Commercial Bank was rejected. Mr. Myburgh, who appeared for the Bank, moved for leave to appeal against the rejection, which was granted.

The case was adjourned until the 31st instant, to give the bankrupt time to file his accounts in accordance with the terms of the Act.

MIXED COURT.

December 19th.

LE-CHING v. CHEN-TE-TAI.

The prosecutor, who holding the monopoly of the sale of salt in this settlement, finding that the defendant did not buy any salt, took it on himself to search his house to ascertain the reason, and discovered there a bag of smuggled salt. This action was a consequence.

THE COURT commented on Leching's unwarranted search of a private house, and remarked that, in future, any one venturing on such a proceeding would be severely punished. The case was dismissed in consequence of the absence of the prosecutor.

YAU YIN-CHING owner of a rice-boat, charged three other Chinese with having come on board and demanded payment of four hundred *cash*. He demurred and the latter assaulted him and his crew. The defendants said they were employed by the Che-hsien as river police, they got no wages and were obliged to get money as they could. It appeared that they actually were river police, but had no right to levy any taxes. They were accordingly severely reprimanded by the mandarin and sent into the city for punishment.

GILMAN & Co. agent of the *Albuera* charged four cargo boatmen with appropriating a case of alpacas. A case in excess of the number mentioned on the boat note was shipped into the cargo boat and the defendants sold it. The police have recovered eleven pieces. The prisoners were remanded to enable the police to make further search for the head boatman, who has disappeared.

December 24th.

Before C. ALABASTER, Esq.,
HSU WEI-YUEN,
CHEN "

BARNES DALLAS *v.* CHANG YUEN POW.

This was a claim of $100 for ground rent. The defendant pleaded having given up the house. It appeared though that he had not done so. Judgment for the plaintiff and payment within eight days.

THOS. ROTHWELL for R. B. ULLETT,
v. QUOCK HUNGSING.

In this case the defendant pleaded having paid the rent claimed $30, to Choping.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff, and promised its assistance to enable the defendant to get the money back from Choping.

Messrs. REID & Co., *v.* CHANG YUEN-HONG.

In this case the plaintiff claimed the balance of freight on a pole cargo on the plea of short delivery. The bill of lading specified that the ship would not be responsible for short delivery, and further that eighteen poles only out of a cargo of eight thousand were missing.

The Court therefore gave judgment against the claimant with costs.

Messrs. PRESTON, BREUELL & Co.
v.
SHEN LANCING, SHEN LOWSAN.

Mr. MITCHELL appeared for Messrs. Preston Breuell and Co., and stated that his clients claimed from the defendants the sum of Tls. 2,421 being the amount in which his clients had been cast in a suit in the Supreme Court in the case of Eukee and others *v.* Preston Breuell and Co. with costs, which he had estimated at Tls. 1,000 admitted to be within the mark. He put in a bond of which the following is a translation.

Whereas the undersigned Shen Lancing and Shen Lowsan are satisfied of the honesty, integrity, fidelity, and trustworthiness of Shen Fen they are willing to become security for his good conduct in the capacity in which he is now employed by Messrs. Preston, Breuell and Co., where he has charge of the receipt and payment of monies, and the charge of the goods in their godowns and agree to arrange and make good all defaults, frauds &c., he may be guilty of.

In witness whereof they have drawn up this bond.

Kwo Fen may not do business on his own account, or have a joint interest in transactions without previous consultation with his master.

Dated 3rd May 1866.
Yung Chih 4th year 4th moon 4th day.
Signed, Shen Lancing,
" Shen Lowsan,

Unless this bond had been given, his clients would never have kept Afung in their employ. Had the bond not been intended to guarantee his clients against any delinquency whatever on the part of Afung, the extent of the guarantee would not have been so great. He might state that his clients had no direct interest in this suit; what the Court might award would be paid over to the assignees for the benefit of all the creditors, including the plaintiffs in the case—Eukee and others *v.* Preston, Breuell & Co. His clients had received nothing under the bond at all.

Mr. PRESTON.—I am a partner in the firm of Preston, Breuell & Co. The bond you have put in was duly registered.

To Mr. RENNIE.—We used to do a large business in opium. We gave it up in April. Since that time our compradore dealt, as far as we were concerned, entirely on his own account in opium. I do not know whether he dealt on his own account before. To my knowledge he did not. The defendants, the compradore's sureties, were aware of his changed position. We advanced our compradore money on one occasion because he was in difficulties. We never interfered in the dealings with opium after we gave up regularly trading in it in April.

To the COURT.—I understood this bond to be a security for Afung in his capacity as our compradore. In every other transaction I regarded this bond as a security to protect us against him. If he were no longer in our employ: I would not consider this bond as a security to us, but in every transaction in which he engaged, while in our service, I consider this bond would guarantee us.

Mr. MITCHELL.—The bond is intended to secure my clients against fraud on the part of their compradore.

Mr. RENNIE.—The bond states that the defendants are willing to become sureties for Afung in the capacity in which he then was. But after this bond his relations with the plaintiffs became altered. Now the defendants might be willing to guarantee Afung as the servant of the plaintiffs, but still not be willing to guarantee the plaintiffs against any loss they may suffer by him in another capacity. I would submit that the alteration in the relations between Messrs. Preston, Breuell & Co. and their compradore in accordance with the recognised principles of English law, nullifies the bond by which they are guaranteed.

Mr MITCHELL.—The defendants knew of the change in these relations. They dealt with Afung.

Mr. RENNIE.—They might do that and still not be willing to be guarantees as against the public.

SHEN LANCING—I did not know of the change in the mode of dealing in opium. I had heard that Afung was dealing on his own account but I knew of no special transaction. I did not say to the plaintiffs in the case before the Supreme Court that we would settle with them.

To THE COURT.—I did not consider myself responsible for Afung as a trader.

Mr. MITCHELL.—I would suggest that it was only as Messrs. Preston, Breuell & Co.'s compradore that Afung was able to carry on the frauds, and so in cheating the public he was cheating the firm.

Mr. RENNIE.—If Afung's position had not been changed by Messrs. Preston, Breuell & Co., he would never have had the opportunity of defrauding as he has done.

To THE COURT—Mr Smith of Messrs. Preston, Breuell and Co., stated that the native cheques given for the fictitious orders were never in his hands. They were all cashed in the city.

Judgment deferred.

PARKER *v.* TA-KEE.

Claim for Tls. 2350 value of 5 chests of opium purchased from defendant paid for and not delivered. F.H. Parker had through his compradore purchased 5 chests of opium from Ta-kee, paying Tls. 2,350 and receiving a sham delivery order for 5 chests in exchange. Ta-kee declared that he had merely acted as broker in the transaction; he had been asked by Parker's compradore to buy 5 chests of opium for him, and had done so from Messrs. Preston, Breuell and Co. The delivery order issued by Preston, Breuell and Co., had proved to be valueless, but that was not his affair.

Mr. Parker showed that Ta-kee had bought the opium at Tls. 460 from Preston, Breuell and Co., and had sold it at Tls. 470 to him, also that Ta-kee had in a recent action in the Supreme Court, sworn that the opium had been purchased by him from Preston, Breuell and Co., as principal.

Ta-kee said it was a partner who had appeared in the Supreme Court.

Judgment was given for plaintiff; but 3 weeks allowed for delivery of the opium or the refunding of the money.

E. J. HOGG *v.* ALI CHUN & ALI YOU.

This was an action brought to recover rent on a plot of ground leased by the plaintiff to the defendants.

In the course of the case, Mr. Fisher stated on behalf of the members of the racquet club that if the plaintiff got a judgment in his favour, a liability for rent on account of the racquet courts would probably be incurred.

The Court remarked that without a special authorization no portion of the ground could be leased to Chinamen. Mr. Hogg must first show his title to claim rent.

Into the question of title the plaintiff declined to enter, as foreign to his claim of rent under the lease.

JUDGMENT,—The Court would proceed to further enquiry into the merits of the case, on Mr. Hogg's showing his right to appear as owner of the land.

Notice of appeal was given.

S. K. MODY *v.* HUNG-SUNG.

The plaintiff claimed to have paid the defendant *for five chests of opium and in return for* such payment to have received only the fictitious delivery orders he now produced.

The case was adjourned for a month to admit of the calling of Sikee the defendant's servant, with whom the transaction had been conducted.

SILK IN FOHKIEN.

(Foochow Advertiser.)

(Translation.)

"Chow, Acting Treasurer for the province of Fohkien publishes the following with a view to giving precise general information on certain points of importance. As agriculture and the use of the loom are the chief sources of wealth under heaven, so clothing and food are the two articles most needful to the people. Now the province of Fohkien being hilly and bordering on the sea, the soil is meagre, and the people find therefore a difficulty in earning their bread, and if silkworm-rearing and cotton growing be not introduced, the masses will be in a state of still further destitution as having nothing to wear, their very existence being day by day imperilled.

Lipa a former prefect of Foochow says in a treatise regarding the planting of mulberries and the growing of the cotton plant, "On my

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arrival in the Fohkien province *I held the prefectures* of Foochow and Founing, and the silkworms reared within my yamun produced excellent silk and fine large cocoons, clearly showing the possibility of their being introduced; some cotton too, which I grew as an experiment, bore a magnificent crop yearly." The soil of Fohkien is then peculiarly adapted for rearing silkworms, and mulberries, and for cotton plantations. No one has however yet regularly introduced them and the subject even has hardly ever been discussed. Since the Treasurer entered on the duties of his office he became aware of the wretched condition in which the people *are* in, so with the idea of opening out a new field he requested the Viceroy to depute an officer to Chekiang to buy mulberry seeds, silkworm eggs, and the seeds of the cotton plant; directions have, too, been given to the soldiers to grow mulberries *on* all the waste Government land within and without the city walls. A committee has now been established at the Wen-ch'ng palace in East Street and certain honorable gentlemen selected to conduct the management of affairs; a vast amount of information bearing on the point has been collated and a treatise compiled on the subject, copies of which have been sent to the committee for distribution. Silk-winding machines and other appliances connected with the rearing of the insects &c. have been got ready and are now placed at the disposal of the public. Persons of all classes within and without the city desirous of growing cotton planting mulberries, or rearing silkworms can obtain from the committee the seeds, insects, &c., they may require with the necessary appliances for rearing. Mulberry trees can be purchased from those Government gardens most conveniently situated as to people's residences, but people will be required to hand in to the committee a memorandum of their requirements, stating their names and residences, when the trees will be at once supplied them without their having to expend a fraction. Those planting mulberries or growing cotton will have to render an account of the number of the *bows* of waste land they possess, and those rearing silkworms the number of people in their employ, in order that enquiries can if necessary be set on foot.

While forwarding for distribution the treatises explaining the method of growing cotton, planting mulberries and rearing silkworms, the Treasurer has at the same time to append a a few rules for general guidance. He would inform people of all classes both within and without the city, that as the manufacture of *silk and cotton is a matter of great moment as* affording a means of earning a livelihood, they should encourage each other to fresh exertions so that the profits arising from the same may be heightened, a consummation which the Acting Treasurer earnestly trusts may be achieved.

THE KAN-SUH REBELS.

(Ibid.)

Tso'h, the Viceroy or Governor-general of Fohkien and Chekiang, has received special orders from Peking to proceed with troops to Kangshu, to operate against the Mahomedan rebels, who have been very troublesome of late, and the Chinese Authorities have hitherto been unable to subdue them. He has now assembled his forces on the Tartar Parade ground, in three encampments, 5,000 under his immediate command in one camp, 500 under the command of a Tetai on his left and 500 under the command of the Chen-tai on his right, to prepare for his long journey inland to the North. These troops are composed of Honan men, who have a reputation for great bravery among the Chinese, and are generally found to be a very troublesome class of neighbours by foreigners. Most of the common soldiers speak Mandarin and assume a superiority over the Foh-kienese. In accordance with the Chinese idea of a paternal form of government, it is quoted as an act of consideration and benevolent disposition on the part of the Govgen that these troops were not quartered in the town. The object of choosing their present station was to allay fears of the rapine, robbery and violence with which Chinese soldiers (and others) are credited. This in a Chinese view is the more important, as the soldiers are allowed to scatter themselves in all directions and to provide themselves with food and lodging where and whenever they can, and this is necessarily the result of the Imperial mode of payment.

The late Governor General Tso'h is a protegé of Tseng-kwo-fan, the celebrated capturer of Nankin, and has risen to be a man of note and of great influence at Peking. He was previously Governor of Foh-kien, and shortly after was sent on a special mission to operate against the long-haired rebels who were in possession of Che-kiang. He was induced by a sagacious policy to keep out of the way while the greater part of the country from the sea to Shaoushing was in the occupation of the rebels. By keeping on the seaboard, he was enabled to prevent the import of arms by the rebels. On the capture of Shaou-shing by the foreign contingent he came to the front, and was known in Imperial records as the subduer of the Changmeous, and more particularly as the capturer of Hang-chow and Hoo-chou. From this time he became a man of celebrity and returned to Foochow with great eclat, and was considered a great authority on military matters. His time was then devoted to the restoration of order and government in his viceroyalty. No sooner had he got the province into working order than the irruption of rebels into Chang-chow took place, which at one time threatened to assume formidable proportions. Profiting by his previous experiences, he set about to subdue them in earnest, and it was doubtless owing to his prompt exertions, with foreign assistance that the movement was so soon quelled. Latterly as the notifications in our columns have shown, he has been attempting to introduce many improvements and to increase the prosperity of his provinces. He was well-disposed towards foreigners, and ready to acknowledge their superiority and to avail himself of their services in many respects. He has lately entered into extensive schemes for making a dockyard at the Pagoda Anchorage, building gunboats, introducing silk cultivation at Foochow, and has shown himself a liberal and enlightened governor, though at the same time possessing sufficient national spirit, to encourage and endeavour to improve national talent by always preferring Chinese assistants, when they showed themselves sufficiently skilful.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

(Evening Mail.)

The average cost of Chinese coolies from the date of their engagement to their arrival at their destination, is, as we showed on Saturday last $105 per head, which includes "Consular fees" "clothing" &c., &c.; 217 coolies would *therefore* cost $35,805 *from* China to Havana against $18,601.54 for the same number of Africans from the Coast to Havana. The *gross* profits of the slaving voyage are thus raised to $60,340.08, out of which the working expenses of the vessel have to be paid; the purchase of the vessel does not affect the question as in the example above given she was sold for more than her cost. The average profit of an emigration voyage from China to Havana is about $110 for men and $130 for women. A cargo of emigrants consisting of 200 men and 17 females would therefore yield $24,210 which compares but poorly with the $60,010, profit on slave cargo. But it must be recollected that the philanthropic Chinamen who in the first place induce the coolies to emigrate for their own and their country's good, receive about $45 per head in recognition of the active benevolence they have displayed; *or for 217 coolies say $9765.* Slave dealers are exempt from these charges which, if remitted, would increase the profit of a coolie emigrant ship to $33,975. The distance between China and the West coast of Africa is however much more than *half* that from the first named country to the Havana. So that, taken proportionally, the coolie emigrant ship may be said to yield a larger return to its charterers than a slave ship. What an encouragement to philanthropy in China! To know that you are benefitting 217 of your fellow creatures is in itself a glorious reward, but self satisfaction plus twenty five thousand dollars, as a tangible evidence of the good you have done, must be irresistible. No wonder coolie "emigration" is flourishing at Macao!

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(Ibid.)

The Club held their first Prize meeting yesterday afternoon at Kowloon. It was well attended, not only by subscribers, but also by visitors and the officers of the Garrison, whilst the entries for the three prizes on the card shewed renewed interest in the art of rifle shooting. At a quarter to two, the P. & O. steamer *Dragon* received on board a good muster of members, and directly afterwards His Excellency the Governor embarking with the Attorney General, the little vessel steamed across to the mainland, and landed her party, all of whom at once started for the scene of operations, where they arrived, after a walk of about a mile, very hot and dusty. Taking a hasty refresher from sundry flasks, that were called into requisition to restore the loss of tissue, consequent upon their exertions, the whole party then proceeded to business. Before this could be done, it was necessary that His Excellency should formally open the proceedings by firing the first shot, and therefore in due form, Lt. Harris, the honorary secretary, handed a rifle to the Governor, who in a short address expressed the satisfaction he felt in presiding at the present meeting, but at the same time, hoped the members did not expect him to enter against them as a competitor because he, as it were, opened the ball for them; he did so, with the view of setting an example, and in the hope that every one of the members would prove a better shot than himself, although it was quite possible he might get up a quiet match with his friend General Guy in the course of the afternoon. His Excellency concluded by expressing the interest he felt in the present proceedings and his conviction that the gentlemen present, and others who perfected themselves by practice in the use of the rifle, materially added to the security of the colony. His Excellency then raised his rifle, and fired the first shot, which from the fact of a red and white flag being hoisted by the markers, must have been a good one, indeed nothing less than a bull's-eye. His Excellency thereupon turning to the members, declared the Hongkong Rifle Association open, at the same time wishing it success and prosperity; which kindly sentiment was received by all present with three rounds of cheers. The firing immediately commenced at both targets, and was kept up with spirit until it became too dark to sight them, but the accuracy of the marksmen was somewhat marred by a strong wind, blowing aslant the ranges.

HONGKONG AS IT SHOULD BE.

(The Daily Press.)

Amongst the English telegrams received last night by the direct cable round the Cape, is a message from the China Committee of the Board of Trade, congratulating the Municipal Council of Victoria Hongkong, on the completion of the tunnel through the Peak which was opened by the Victoria Pokfulum and Aberdeen Railway Company on Tuesday last.* The magnitude of the engineering works which have been carried on during recent years in this Liverpool of the East, has the effect of weakening the sense of admiration which would otherwise be excited by the rapid and efficient manner, in which the hill has been pierced. Of course the undertaking is not worthy of comparison with the Canton viaduct by means of which the trains now sweep over the tortuous windings of the river as if they were merely lines on the map, nor with the artificial lake on the mainland, which by means of the submarine aqueduct laid down by the water works company supplies the almost incredible demand of this enormous city. Nor if we compare it with some of the enterprises successfully carried out in the rising colony of Shanghai, which emancipated from the anomalies of its former constitution as a mere foreign settlement, has long since obliterated all recollection of its once depressed condition, will the Peak Tunnel appear in any way remarkable. Still it is pleasant at times, to select some particular evidence of our prosperity and advancement, and contrast it with the conditions of society, still faintly remembered by the oldest inhabitants, which prevailed here so far back, let us say, as the '60's.

The Message to which we alluded at the commencement of these remarks is in itself a remarkable evidence of progress, and evidence of a kind of progress more important by far than the mere material achievements of skilful engineers. Out of the moral and political reforms of the last twenty years our material advancement has arisen. *Pari passu* with the liberal and invigorating changes wich have successively been introduced into the constitution of this colony, its commercial activity has increased and its accumulations of wealth have augmented. The populous city in which we write, lying as it does on both sides of the beautiful harbour which flows like an enormous river through the town, the vast ranges of gigantic warehouses which line the ponderous quays and *prayas* of Victoria and Kowloon, beside which Messrs. Dent & Co.'s old offices by Pedder's Wharf,—once in that remote period of which we speak, the '60's' looked upon as the wonder of the infant town, but now a part only of the Victoria Hotel Company's premises,—these warehouses, we say, beside which the hotel is dwarfed into insignificance, could no more have been possible in former times under the old regime than a child's glove could be worn by a man. Looking back to old newspapers, we see that even then the community was beginning to feel the embarrassments *arising from* its helpless state of dependence, that measures of taxation for instance were attempted so obnoxious to the well being of the colony, that a large amount of business was driven from the island at a time when it could ill be spared. Memorials prepared at the time, moreover, speeches at the few public meetings which were held, and more than all, hints to be derived from the conversation of men old enough to remember the time, show how restless, discontented, and distrustful the community then was. One Governor after another, favorably received by a community wearied of his predecessors, fairly anxious to fulfil his trust honourably and invested with all but unlimited power, fell under the influence of that strange fatality which seemed to render it inevitable that Hongkong should be misgoverned. Meanwhile the colony, then as now enjoying the advantages of a situation which has been sometimes called the source of its prosperity, was cramped and stunted, passed through bad times of depression, and failure, and dulness of trade, and men were inclined to say that the limit of its development had been reached, that the commerce of China which in later years has, as we see, lined her coasts with commercial cities only inferior in magnitude to our own, could not support more than a few houses perched upon the untamed sides of the old Hongkong hills. In illustration of another matter the member for New Brighton said the other night in the Legislative Assembly, "a seedling *may never grow* to be a tree even if it is planted in the luxuriant valleys of Stanley Park, but set it in a flower pot and it *cannot* grow." It was not clearly understood in old days here, that the faults of the Government were the faults, not of men but of system, and often it appeared that the public displeasure excited by the system was directed against the men. Without the Colonial Treasurer in the Assembly to explain and vindicate his measures, how would be possible even now that he should either learn enough of public life to frame appropriate budgets, or save himself from constant misconception. Without the daily ventilation of all public questions in the Legislature, how would it be possible for the Governor to feel the pulse of the colony and know when to support, and when so resist the policy of the Responsible Administrators? Without the weekly meetings of the town board how would it be possible that this enormous mass of business arising from the peculiar difficulties of developing and controlling the sanitary arrangements of the city could be transacted? Conceive the whole management of public works in this, which we might almost call a re-created island, entrusted to the care of one Surveyor-General with a small staff of subordinates. Imagine one man having to superintend or leave without responsible superintendence, the main drainage works at West Point, the public park at Stanley, the repair of the old Praya between Causeway Bar and Sowkewan, and the erection of the Civil Hospital at the pleasant little summer suburb on Lema island, not to enumerate a host of other works going forward in various parts of the island and on the Peninsula. Not more difficult would it be for the administration of any Government department, say the Chinese Control department, to be managed on bureaucratic principles. The frequent questioning and suspicious criticism of which the Chairman of the Board is sometime induced to complain in the Assembly, really aids him in carrying on the work of his office by rendering him at all times absolutely familiar with the relations between his own countrymen and the native population, as well as with the aspirations of the Chinese themselves.

Of course the vast and complicated structure of our present Government would have been entirely unsuited to the early usages of the colony's existence, but it is easy to see on looking back that its development was for a long time retarded by the delay in introducing the first elements of the present system. That which was needed in the beginning was not a large, so much as an elastic system, and while the colony was a mere Government experiment in the hands of the Colonial Office in England, arbitrarily administered by the nominees of that office who with the best intentions could never succeed in saving themselves from sliding into a position of antagonism to the early colonists, the Government was as inelastic as it could possible be. It was only when the old board of Government subordinates, comically described at the time as the Legislative Council, was superseded by a body a little more worthy of the name, and the individuality of the colony was recognised by the home authorities, the Governor enabled to reign more, and govern less, the wishes and practical knowledge of the resident population stamped upon the legislation, and the finances of the colony redeemed by a close system of departmental responsibility and voluntary taxation, that the community began as it were to gather way, and enter on that career of advancement which has led to the results we see around us, only common place because of their familiarity, but marvellous indeed, if we compare them with the state of things by which they were preceded, twenty years ago. The merchant with a villa a few miles down the Canton line, or in the pleasant woodland country at the back of Mirs Bay, who grumbles at the inconvenience of having to use the flying bridge to reach the railway station each afternoon, might have had neither villa nor railway to take him out of town, if his predecessors had not exerted themselves in the face of many discouragements to assert, when the community to which they belonged seemed to show few signs of inclination to expand, the absolute necessity of a political atmosphere which might encourage and not restrain its growth, when favorable circumstances should urge it forward.

* Perhaps it may be necessary to explain that this article appears to have been written for a later copy the *Daily Press* than that which bears to-day's date.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...6s. 1½ *d.* .... ℔ Tl
6 *ms. sight*, ...6s. 3½*d.*..................
Credits, 6 m/s....6s. 4½*d.*............ ....
Bills with Doct.,
6 m/s, ...6s. 5*d.* ....
On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 8.00 per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 8.07½ per Tl.
On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 302.
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 301.
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 27½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 28 „ „

Mex. Dollars—74.3
Carolus—74 7
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,355 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Dec. 21st.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.50 a 2.60
„ 8¼ a 8½ „	„	2.68 a 2.73
„ 9 a 9½ lbs.	„	3.15 a 3.75
White, 56 Reed............	„	2.35 a 2.45
„ 64 „	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 66 a 72 Reed......	„	2.85 a 3.50
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.15 a 2.40
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards,.....................	„	5.00 a 5.50 noml.
JEANS,		
30 yards	„	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14½	„	5.50 noml.
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.68 a 0.70
LONG ELLS,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.50 a 7.60
Assorted.........................	„	7.20
Other marks Scarlet......	„	7.40 a 7.50
Assorted......................	„	7.10 a 7.20
CAMLETS,—S................	„	15.25 a 15.50
S S	„	14.50 a 15.00
S S S............	„	13.00 a 13.25
LEAD,............................	per picul	4.30 a 5.00
IRON,—		
Bar..............................	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	„	2.35 a 2.50
Hoop	„	2.00 a 2.40
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 a 3.90
TIN.—Malacca .... Inferior	per picul „	17.50 a 20.0
TIN PLATES,.....................	per box	4.00 a 4.30
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship	p. ton	13.00
North Wales, „	„	12.00
English, ... „	„	11.00
Anthracite, ... „	„	12.00
Sydney, ... „	„	9.00
Japan, ... „	„	6.00
Formosa, ... „	„	5.00
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl.	4.30 a 7.20
Brown, „	„	4.00 a 4.20
Swatow, White............	„	
Brown	„	
Amoy, White...............	„	
Brown	„	2 90 a 3 50
RICE,—Bengal, White	„	1.55 a 2.10 noml.
Siam, Cargo, com.	„	
White	„	

OPIUM —
Malwa, New,...Tls.
Patna, New,...Tls.
Benares, ...Tls.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	5 a 6	16 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10		5 p.c.
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25		..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25		nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	12 p.c.
Central Bank,...............	25	25		..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	20	20	18 a ½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	24 a 5½	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	5°/. dis	8 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation,	25	25	44 a 5	10 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	„
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	„
Shanghai Wharf Co.........	1,000	1,000	50	„
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	„
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	„
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	„
Shanghai House Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	„
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	„
China Fire Insurance Co....	5,000	500	500	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,250	..

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Chinkiang, 14th December, 1866.

THE undersigned publishes, hereunto annexed, for the information and guidance of the parties concerned, a Statement of the arrears of ground rent, payable, in terms of the Lease, to Her Majesty's Government, by the several Lessees of Lots in the British Concession at this port. This Rent is now due for the two years ending 31st May 1865, and 31st May 1866, respectively: no ground rent being charged for the year ending 31st May 1864, as the Renters cannot fairly be held to have entered into actual possession, before that date.

The undersigned has the honor to request, that the several Lessees will pay their respective amounts into this Consulate, at an early date.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Statement of arrears of ground rent due to Her Majesty's Government, on the various Lots in the British Concession at Chinkiang, for the *two* years ending 31st May 1865, and 31st May 1866, respectively.

Lot	1. Dent & Co ......*Keeping*	Tls.	
„	2. Fletcher & Co	„	
„	3. Craven, Wilson & Co ...	„	4 4.2.
„	4. Johnstone Smith.........	„	4.4.2.
„	5. Little & Co.,...............	„	4.4.2.
„	6. F. L. Pater, ...	„	4.4.2.
„	7. Gibb, Livingston & Co.,	„	4.4.2.
„	8. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.,	„	4.4.2.
„	9. Smith, Kennedy & Co.,	„	4.4.2.
„	10. Gilman & Co., ...	„	4 4 2.
„	11. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.,	„	4.4.2.
„	12. James Dow (Dow & Co.)	„	4.4.2.
„	13. J. W. Macphail,..........	„	4.4.2.
„	14. James Smith and J. H. Penrose, ...	„	4.4.2.
„	15. Robert McQueen and James Bell,............	„	4.4.2.
„	16. Joseph P. Dymes.........	„	4.4.2.
„	17. Hilton Daniel Stewart,	„	4.4.2.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Her Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate,
Chinkiang, 14th Dec., 1866.

28de 1746

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Chinkiang, 14th December 1866.

THE undersigned publishes, hereunto annexed, for the information and guidance of the parties concerned, a statement just received from the local authorities exhibiting the amounts of arrears of ground rent, due to the Chinese Government, for land situated *outside* of the British Concession at this port, and registered at this Consulate. In accordance with the conditions of the Title Deeds, the rent is reckoned at the rate of 1,500 cash per mow, per annum; and the several entries are calculated and made up to the end of this Chinese year.

There being no regular Chinese Government Bank at Chinkiang, the undersigned has the honor to request that the several Renters will, at an early date, pay their respective amounts, through the channel of Her Majesty's Consulate at this port, each Renter receiving in return a printed receipt under the seal of the Chinkiang Magistrate for the sum so paid by him.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Statement of arrears of ground rent* due to the Chinese Government on land (outside the British Concession) at Chinkiang, by the undermentioned Firms &c., from the various dates of purchase, entered in the deeds, and calculated up to the end of the fifth year of T'ung Che (4th Feb. 1867.)

Jardine Matheson and Co.....	135,9.0	Cash
James Whittall..................	67,124	„
W. Keswick......................	16,080	„
T. F. Ballance..................	56,163	„
W. Cameron......................	128,250	„
Oxford and Co..................	31,500	„
Thos. Adkins....................	7,929	„
Moses and Co	30,160	„
J. Moore and H. Cohen.......	12,235	„
J. W. Macphail..................	2,316	„
F. L. Pater.......................	61,477	„
Little and Co.....................	27,000	„
F. Gallagher.....................	3 000	„
W. T. Lay..........................	69,5.5	„
Bower Hanbury and Co........	14,277	„
R. S. Schwabe and J. Moore..	11,697	„
V. Pickenpack....................	9,040	„
W. F. B. Sams....................	24,652	„
Dent & Co., (James Smith)...	21,018	„
James Smith and J. H. Evans,	62,492	„
Dent and Co.......................	87,0.2	„
Jarvie, Thorburn and Co......	44,162	„
Maj. Genl. Sir J. Michel K.C.B.	64.934	„
G.H. Lemann & A.H. Roberts	8,100	„
A. H. Roberts.....................	2,726	„
James Walker of Glasgow...	4,664	„
Craven, Wilson and Co.......	129,068	„
Andrew Bannatyne............	11,559	„
Joseph P. Dymes...............	109,738	„
J. J. Cann and J. T. Brand...	32,563	„
Adolphe Overweg..............	39,000	„
P. F. Cama and Co.............	23,058	„
G. Nordaby........................	33,300	„
Reverend Père Gonnet........	35,350	„
Fletcher & Co. †		

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Her Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate,
Chinkiang, 14th Dec., 1866.

* This ground rent is payable in full sized large copper cash (十足大錢 Shi-[illegible] ch'ien.)

EDW. D. J.

† The amount due by Fletcher & Co. has not yet been clearly ascertained.

EDW. D. J.

28de 1745

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THE undermentioned Banks will be closed for the transaction of business on Tuesday the 25th instant, Christmas Day, and Wednesday, the 26th instant; on Monday the 31st instant and on Tuesday, the 1st January, 1867, New Year's Day.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
H. J. STEWART,
Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. B. BAKER,
Manager.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
ED. MOREL,
Actg. Manager.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
E. MACCALL,
Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China & Japan, Limited,
HENRY TURNER,
Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited.
DAVID McLEAN,
Manager.

29de 1750 Shanghai, 21st Dec., 1866.

[*Edited* by R. S. GUNDRY. Printed and *Published every Saturday, at the North China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

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31oc-67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

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CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

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To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 5th September, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Author of the Manual of Practical Theraputics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 5s., xclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

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t-s-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

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18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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E. MOSES & SON,

Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

MISCELLANEUOS.

WHITFIELD & DOWSON,

Civil Engineers and Architects, Surveyors & Land Agents.

YOKOHAMA—JAPAN.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

Avis.

LE Soussigné à l'honneur d'informer M M les residents de Yokohama que par suite de son depart pour l'Europe il a confié la suite de ses entreprises à Mr. Dawson Architecte de cette Place.

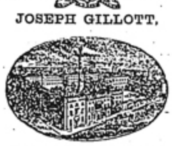
CLIPET.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



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Jos. Gillott

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705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

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THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17le-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec.	14	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	Dec.	12	General	H. Fogg & Co
...	15	Express	Br. str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	14	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	15	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	...	12	do	Chapman, King and Co
...	15	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	...	13	do	Dent and Co
...	15	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnston	Hankow	...	13	do	Russell and Co
...	15	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Fuchau v. Ningpo	...	10	do	Lane, Crawford and Co
...	15	China	Prus str	612	Miller	Nagasaki	...	13	do	Siemssen and Co
...	16	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard		...	—		T. Kroes and Co
...	17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	16	do	Russell and Co
...	18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	17	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
...	18	Catherine Apcar	Br str	840	Swanson	Hongkong	...	8	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	18	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	...	13	do	Glover and Co
...	19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	18	do	Russell and Co
...	19	Esperanza	Br bnq	381	Murrell	Swatow	...	4	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	19	James Shepherd	Br sh	850	Jean	London	Aug.	4	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	19	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Dec.	14	do	P. & O. Co
...	20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	19	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	20	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	...	13	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	20	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	...	16	do	Russell and Co
...	20	Joachim Christian	Prus bnq	427	Petersen	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct	23	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec.	20	General	Russell and Co
...	21	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	...	20		Chinese Government
...	21	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	...	20	do	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec.	15	Lady Louisa	Br bnq	512	Mackellar	New York	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	15	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	186	Cato	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	15	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	16	Shanse	Am str	661	Fraud	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	16	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
...	16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	16	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	17	Harlow	Br sh	894	Phillips	London	Tea, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	17	Johann Christopher	Prus bg	272	Sichrmann	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Siemssen and Co
...	17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	18	Solide	Dut bg	210	Breson	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
...	18	Garland	Ham sh	596	Slobst	Swatow	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	19	China	Prus str	618	Moller	Hongkong, Canton, &c	Sundries & Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
...	19	Dunlonald	Br sh	591	Kewley	London	Tea, etc.	Blain, Tate and Co
...	19	Rubicon	Br sch	198	Hemisen	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
...	19	Tahwah	Am str	215	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
...	19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	20	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	20	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	21	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Chapman, King and Co
...	21	Nepaul	Br str	511	Hector	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
...	21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	21	Ettrick	Br bnq	309	Clifford	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
3 c	Allmera	Levack	Br sh		Nov	6	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
7 s	Asphodel	Bayfield	Br bnq	297	Nov	7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Chartron & Monnier	London	Immediately
6 c	Avonvale	Ogilvie	Br bnq	308	Oct	29	Yokohama	Olyphant and Co	Montreal	Early
2 c	Beemah	Hawkins	Br sh	887	Nov	23	Sydney	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Bucton Castle	Brimage	Br sh	88	Dec	4	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Canvass Back	Johns	Br sh	670	Oct	29	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Chin Chin	Puhlmann	Ham sch	146	Dec	6	Taku	Telge, Nölting and Co	Hongkong	Early
1 p	Chow-sye	Burow	Siam sh	560	Oct	18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hongkong	Early
1 s	Coren	Paterson	Br bnq	408	Nov	22	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Yokohama	Cld. 21st inst
1 c	Coromandel	Smith	Br sh	735	Dec	2	Fuchau	Master	Swatow & Manila	Early
O J	Cornelia Mathilde]	T. Wulp	Dut bnq	498	Dec	8	Samarang	Borneo Company Limited		Discharging
6 s J M J	Crowshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	682	Nov	24	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
7 p	Deucalion	Turner	Br bnq	398	Dec	7	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
4 c	Dilkhoosh	Bisset	Br sh	816	Dec	10	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
1 p	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	700	Nov	29	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Eastern Queen	Millburn	Br bnq	481	Dec	6	Fuchau	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	25th instant
6 c	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Br sh	1017	Dec	11	Sydney	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Edith Haviland	Carpenter	Br bg	263	Dec	4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
8 s	Elise	Thürson	Ham bg	203	Dec	2	Hamburg	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
8 s	Eliza Mary	Hoole	Br sch	126	Dec	18	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
1 c	Elsabea	Köhn	Prus bg	150	Dec	7	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Esperanza	Murrell	Br bnq	381	Dec	19	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Eunice Nicholas	Harry	Br sh	1069	Nov	21	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
1 c	Gabalva	Wey	Br bnq	419	Nov	1	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
6 s	H. W. Almy	Freeman	Am bnq	314	Dec	11	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		Discharging
7 s H W	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	850	Dec	19	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
8 s	Japan	Saeuberlich	Ham sh	270	Nov	5	Hamburg	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
6 c	Joachim Christian]	Petersen	Prus bnq	427	Dec	20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct	9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 c	Kewkee	Bonglehole	Br sch	314	Nov	20	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co	Yokohama	Early
2 c	La Vierge	Riemlerco	Fr bnq	289	Nov	22	Hakodadi	Thérie and Co	Yokohama	Immediately
7 c	Lammermuir	Bell	Br sh	1054	Sept	30	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
1 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephens	Br bnq	472	Dec	11	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Mirella	Bruce	Br sh	721	Nov	25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Morning Star	Johnston	Br sh	562	Dec	7	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Discharging
7 s	News Boy	Boswell	Br sch	309	Dec	9	Hakodadi	John Thorne	Yokohama	24th instant
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov	22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
1 p	Summer Cloud	Boysen	Br sh	698	Dec	3	Fuchau	Frazar and Co.		Ft or Ch
2 c	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sh	764	Oct	22	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Master		
2 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	902	Sept	28	London	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	Early
Wusung	Victoria		Ham sh	628	Nov	2	Nicolajefski	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Immediately

43 VESSELS

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.		Where from
3 s	Acorn	......	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	......	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov	16	Nagasaki
M D	Pelorus	......	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov	5	Japan
4 s	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	......	......			
4 s	Weazel	......	Tuke	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov	6	Chefoo
2 s	Le Brethon	......	De Cintre	H. I. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Nov	25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	......	......	......	Nov	25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	......	Susloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Dec	12	Nagasaki
5 c	Vineta	......	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	......	360	Dec	11	Honolulu

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SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			229,141.01	...	10,188.26	...	9,320.69	248,652.86	...	550.51	18,696.01	1,693.05	28.51	1,926.94	7,227.36	15,236.18	45,358.21
Harlow	December 14	London	5,900.87	...	307.18	...	...	6,208.05	...	...	696.88	476.27	...	154.14	179.33	826.64	2,324.26
Dundonald	" 18	do.	4,805.36	...	...	...	...	4,805.36	...	...	277.64	148.01	...	33.42	50.16	175.41	684.64
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	239,907.24	...	10,495.44	...	9,320.69	259,526.27	...	550.51	19,670.53	2,317.33	28.51	2,114.50	7,456.85	16,238.23	48,367.21

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			11,211.67	...	...	...	5,402.78	16,614.15	2,408.74	...	...	836.18	...	...	...	70.04	965.05
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11,211.67	...	...	...	5,402.78	16,614.15	2,408.74	...	...	836.18	...	...	...	70.04	965.05

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports & Transhipments.				Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			19373	15424.42	23	24.94	19396	15449.36	3214	...	...	...	17	15.00	717	1648.05	...	...
Harlow	December 14	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.51	...	...
Glengyle	" 14		212	168.13	...	...	212	168.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	19585	15592.55	23	24.94	19608	15617.49	3214	...	...	...	17	15.00	719	1652.56	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Picu
Total as per last Report			691	528.87	...	...	691	528.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
Lady Louisa	December 14		8	5.70	...	...	8	5.70	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assyrian	" 14		28	21.70	...	...	28	21.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	727	556.27	...	...	727	556.27	5	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	America. Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	887.86	3685.76	342.00	7922.85	2804.80	...	8771.95	3140.50	...	...	...	...	27,930.72
Amitie,	Dec. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	899.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899.65
John Staunton,	" 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1306.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306.40
Jane,	" 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1102.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,102.00
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.60	...	...	887.86	3685.76	342.00	10128.90	2804.80	...	9873.95	3140.50	...	...	...	...	31,238.77

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH DECEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	3	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	56	56.00	152	182.40	2	2.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	74	74.00	2	2.00	...	...	105	105.00	12	12.00	...	...	29	29.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	222.00
Patna	1	1.20	...	...	3	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	75	75.20	2	2.00	3	3.60	105	105.00	12	12.00	...	...	37	38.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	236.40

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